BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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VOLUME XLI......NO. 96

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. TWENTY THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE. KATY, at SP. M. Wood's MUSEUM. VAUDEVILLE, At S P. M. Minule Palmer. Matines at WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack. PERREOL, at S.P. M. THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. BRASS, at S P. M. George Fawcett Rows. CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES. MARIE STUART, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Sophie Miles THIRTY-POURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE at 8P. M. Fanny Davenport. Matince at 1 P. M. FARIETY, at S.P. M. Matines at L.F. V. IAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. DAS MAEDEL OHNE GELD, ALS P. M. PARIETY, at 8 P. N.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matines at 2 P. M.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be colder and

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS. prompt and regular delivery of the Hebells by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Gold closed at 112 7-8, after sales at 113 1-8. Money loaned at 4 and 5 per cent. The stock market was stronger and more active. Governments were in fair request. Investment securities steady and foreign exchange quiet.

THE CORRESPONDENCE between the Comptroller and the Police Commissioners is very funny reading, but neither side has much advantage in the argument.

EGYPTIAN SECURITIES have fallen in consequence of Mr. Cave's report. It was to be expected that the report was unfavorable from the hesitation of the English Ministry in allowing its publication.

A LESSON FOR THE CONVENTIONS.-If we read political history closely enough we shall see, not without surprise, how often "favorite" candidates are slaughtered, while an unknown candidate wins. Have we any unknown candidates in our race?

CLERICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE is to be repressed. Although the Republic may suffer injuries at the hands of the priests it may be found that an attempt to repress will only increase them. American experience shows that the best way for the State to deal with religious questions is not to deal with them at all.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN for American manufactures is the reported intention of a leading Sheffield concern to transfer its business to this country. When English manufacturers find that they can make goods as cheaply in the United States as in England the American competitor is not likely to be far in the background.

A LESSON FOR THE CONVENTIONS.—In the old times of chivalry when the knights came to tournament the prize was sometimes won, not by the favorite of court or eamp but by an unknown champion, who only lifted his visor when victorious.

THE POST OFFICE is not to be left in darkness, the gas company furnishing the light and taking the risk of being paid. It is disgraceful that Congress should have failed to make the appropriation necessary for lighting the public buildings of New York, and we trust the matter will not be allowed to remain in its present condition for many

THE STRIKE ON THE DOCKS at Liverpool can scarcely fail to work great temporary inconvenience to the shipping at that port. It is quite possible, even, that some of the vessels for New York will be delayed in consequence. The contest is over the old question of getting the most work for the least money; but the strikers can have little chance of success if the steamship companies are in earnest in enforcing the increased hours of labor.

AN INUNDATION OF THE BOTTOM LANDS of the Mississippi is feared by the planters and residents along the line of the river, notwithstanding the reassuring statements of the City Engineer at New Orleans. Already a serious crevasse fifty feet wide is reported in the Miliken's Bend levee, a few miles above Vicksburg. It must be remembered that all rain falling between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains goes to swell the floods of the Mississippi, while to the eastward of the former range the waters descend to the sea through a number of independent channels. For this reason the latter are charged with only the rainfall of their respective watertheds, and their levels do not exhibit the riolent oscillations observable in those of the great mid-continental outlet.

NEW YORK HERALD The Canvass for the Presidency-Changing Clouds-The To-Day.

> The canvass for the Presidency may be called a seasonable canvass in this, that it has all of April's waywardness-to-day, storm; to-morrow, sunshine. Those who are weatherwise in politics fancy one day that the skies favor Blaine; the next day it is thought they favor Conkling; the third day all is mystery. The politicians scan the skies very much as Polonius did when Hamlet sought to tell him of the cloud that was like a weasel, a camel, and a whale. The Belknap business was the eruption of a political Vesuvius and covered the fair hopes of Grant and the camp of Cæsarites, who saw in his re-election their only chance of power. as effectually as the Cities of the Plain were covered with the molten lava from the mountain crater. Since that misfortune the Presidency has been in a condition of perplexing uncertainty. No one man has grown up in the republican party with the commanding influence possessed in the old days by Jackson in the democracy and by Clay over the whigs. The effect of Jeffersonian ideas in the older politics was to develop worthy men as candidates for the highest offices of the State. But in the later days, ever since the overshadowing power of this military administration, we have had a stunted growth of statesmen. Whenever a republican showed signs of growing beyond the range of Presidential influence he was rooted out, even as Sumner, Schurz and their colleagues were rooted out by caucus dictation. Time and again the HERALD warned the republican party of what would result from the policy of proscription and dismanning which seemed to animate the President, who felt. like the later Bonaparte, that as soon as any leader differed from him he should go to some political Cayenne or New Caledonia. Consequently now, when the party needs statesmen, we have a scraggy brood of scheming politicians swarming in the foreground, with the real statesmen, if there are any, utterly overlooked and forgotten. When a party submits to the degradations

imposed upon it by a President like Grant,

to Belknaps in the Cabinet, Cramers in

diplomacy, and favoritism everywhere; when it consents that the President shall treat his high office like a captured enemy's camp, as pillage for himself and his troopers, what better can we expect than the prostration, the "apathy" everywhere seen in the republican party? This was shown in the Connecticut election, which was lost to the republicans from republican "apathy" alone. Instead of coming into the fight with some great statesman and leader at its head-some one like Lincoln or Claythe party really does not know what to do This uncertainty gives the canvass a picturesque value. It is like tiger hunting in the Indian jungles. We do not know where the animal is going to come out, nor what kind of an animal it will prove, or whether there will be one tiger or a half dozen, or whether the party will kill the tiger or the tiger the party. Two months ago and even a purblind politician could have seen that Grant was the favorite; that he had the Convention, and a fair prospect of carrying the country through the aid of foolish confederates like Toombs and Hill. Then came the corruption eruption, and all was changed. Then came the Andersonville pronunciamento of Blaine, and the revival of the war cries of the rebellion, and for a time it looked as if we were to have the issues of the war over againa canvass of proscription and passion. But people began to ask odd questions about whether he could stand the burning, blazing disintegrating test of a canvass for the Presidency, and Blaine began to recede. Then came a swell of the tide from the West, which people said meant that Morton, with the West and the South at his back, was on the ascending wave. Then came a ripple from Ohio, which meant Hayes; a strong reform wave from St. Louis and Chicago, which seemed to portend Bristow, and a gentle rivulet from Springfield, Mass., a flourishing Yankee town which a beneficent Creator has endowed with Sam Bowles, and which we were told really meant Adams. The last current is from Harrisburg, and murmurs he rugged name of Hartranft. But in the ar depths of the rolling flood we see its moving genius in the venerable form of

Simon Cameron! Simon Cameron, old gray, seventy-sevenstalking around Pennsylvania like an Indian warrior; canny, rich, bold; who for two generations has ruled Central Pennsylvania as the Highland chieftain the mountain fastness; governing with feudal strength, obeyed with tribal devotion, combining in his character all the political craft of Seward and Weed-Simon Cameron comes on the scene and bids fair to dominate the Convention of Cincinnati, as sixteen years ago he dominated the Convention at Chicago. Well, what does Lord Simon, Chief of the Camerons, mean? That question is as important now as it was sixteen years ago, when Weed and Evarts and Morgan sat in feverish counsel in Chicago, praying Simon to not abandon Seward. For Pennsylvania is a great State-with more votes than any other but New York-and whoever speaks in Cincinnati with the voice of Pennsylvania will be apt to speak with an authority that may be decisive. With New York divided, with New England cold for Blaine and the West and the Southlin the hands of the administration, it becomes of the utmost importance to know what Cameron will do; for, however much we may censure him and deride his leadership and deplore his influence in the party, we can neither deny his power, his ability, nor his courage. Of course Hartranft is a name, a mask, a caricature as a candidate. Behind him is some real man who will satisfy the chieftain who is master of the republican party in the Keystone State. And now, if the truth is spoken, behind this mask we have, as the expressed wish of Lord Simon, our own Roscoe Conkling. Blaine has made his pilgrimage to Lochiel, and given his allegiance, and asked the aid of the Chief of Pennsylvania for himself as "a Pennsylvanian by birth," and entitled to support. But the Camerons are not sentimental in anything, certainly not in politics, and

into the Cincinnati Convention under the flag of Conkling.

We confess this Cameron adhesion to the Conkling banner gives him a strength which it would be well for our fashionable essayist, Mr. Curtis, and our Union League philosophers to consider. From the South we hear that Mississippi and Alabama and, most probably, North Carolina will support Conkling. If Grant is well reported he has only to say one word and every Southern State will fall into line. So that, really, as it now looks, our Oneida Senator has to-day the largest following of any candidate. It is a following that will not run away. That is certain. The music of Curtis and the menaces of the Union League will not have much effect upon legions commanded by Simon Cameron. Chester A. Arthur and the proconsuls of the administration who govern the South. If Cameron really wants Conkling his forces will fight for him until the end with Highland devotion. If Grant thinks Conkling will best serve his purposes his troops will stand as steady as his old Army of the Potomac stood before the terrible lines of Lee and Beauregard. So that to-day, whatever the outlook may be to-morrow, we see Conkling's troops falling into line with the steadiness of veterans and with veterans in command. The question, therefore is, Can the opponents of the adminis-tration find a man who will divide this strength, or can they make such a demonstration as will compel Conkling to withdraw and name some one who will satisfy all elements of the party and give us a harmonious canvass? As the canvass now stands, Conkling is the competitor who will win the crown or the arbiter who will bestow it. Blaine is strong, but it is a receding strength. His followers already ask questions about their leader which no victorious troops ever ask at the outset of a battle. The strength of Conkling is genuine in this that he is only weak as his party is weak, while he has a personal power, from his ability, his integrity, his frankness and his courage, which cannot but grow with every assault upon it. especially with a people who like pluck in whatever form. So that now the canvass is between Conkling and The Unknown. Conkling, with the backing of Cameron, becomes, in a sporting sense, the favorite, but The Dark Horse may win. There never was a better time for skilled politicians to study well the names of all the candidates, those on the HERALD list especially, and some perhaps who are not on our list. But as we said in the beginning, this is April weather and an April canvass. The sunshine and clouds of one day only show that there will be sunshine and clouds on other days. The skies which look so brightly for a Conkling or a Blaine may be overcast and lowering in an hour. Weather talk. however, is always interesting, and for the next few weeks we shall find profit in studying what "Old Probabilities" may have to say as to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Our Marine Reports.

"Ship news" does not, except on rare occasions, excite the interest of the ordinary reader; yet there are few parts of a great newspaper of more real consequence in the metropolis of a country largely interested in commerce than the columns that record the arrivals and departures and other incidents in the movements of sea-going ships. Ordinary readers devour with avidity the ordinary news-the daily chronicle of great and small events; the operations of parties, the scandals of the day, the social fermentations that appear in crimes and in suits in court : the chapter of accidents-and ship news comes within their range only when sad chapter. But to that public the chronicle of Wall street itself is a dull story; and the market reports—the record of the traffic on which forty millions of people live-are as unreadable as an ancient almanac. But to every man with a ship affoat those lines of little type that make up the ship news columns have an interest as palpitating as the drawn numbers in the great Havana lottery have to the man with a ticket in his pocket, which ticket may be worth million or only a piece of waste paper. Every owner of a ship or every part owner; every man with a cargo afloat or with an interest in a cargo; every underwriter whose capital is hypothecated on the safety of the voyage; every man, woman or child who has a son, husband, brother or father at sea as a sailor; to nearly all these the story of the ship news conveys the real and only news of the day for good or evil. It thus addresses itself to a very large public on the side of strictly human interest; while, from the money point of view, it addresses the largest interest that can be aggregated on any one point in this metropolis. In this commercial metropolis of the Western Continent ships, cargoes and the insurance fund are collectively the greatest interest we have. Hence the great space regularly given to the ship news in the HERALD the year round. In this report we have acquired such a practical superiority, by the extensions of our news system, that shipowners cannot look else where for this kind of news. In the past month of March alone we recorded four hundred and fifty-three arrivals and departures of ships that were not given in any other paper except as copied from the HEBALD, the greater part of which movements were re-

ported by cable. ANOTHER STEAMSHIP DISASTER is reported by cable, the accident this time occurring off the coast of Greece. It is from the usual cause—the collision of two vessels. There must be some reason for the frequency of these disasters in European waters, and the interests of commerce and the security of life demand that it shall be officially ascertained. But the truth is that there is no maritime code for the new conditions of ocean navigation, and culpability for accidents of this kind cannot be fully established or punished until the law of nations on the subject is revised and an international tribunal established which shall have control of the highways of the sea.

Peace With Abyssinia seems to be assured when the Egyptians are willing to withdraw their forces. In consenting to the return of his forces the Khedive shows that he has greater confidence in diplomacy than even Blaine has been told that his time has not | in a victorious army.

come, and that the clan of Lochiel will go | The Place for the Man and the Man for the Place.

> A brilliant contemporary develops fact that His Honor the Mayor, through the advice and assistance of his well-known secretary, Colonel Burton N. Harrison, prooses to visit St. Louis during the sessions of the Democratic Convention and propose himself to that august body as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It seems that Colonel Harrison, from his position as the former private secretary of Jefferson Davis, will have great influence over our Southern brethren, and that the nomination of the Mayor for this high office will have a double value, as a compliment to this great city in the person of its honored and eloquent Chief Magistrate, and as a compliment to the gallant defenders of the lost cause, who see in the Mayor a type of those graces of chivalry and manly beauty which vere wont to distinguish the defenders of the Confederacy. We regret that our contemporary, in detailing the rise and growth of this movement, does not view it with that favor which we would have expected from a great New York journal anxious for the honor of the State. On the contrary, our contemporary intimates that if His Honor attempts to run as a candidate of the rebellion he will be beaten by a majority as large as that cast against Mr. Greeley. We do not agree with our contemporary.

> Mr. Wickham has a splendid record for any such nomination. While many of our vandal citizens went out with muskets to shoot the Southern brethren Mr. Wickham, with great self-denial, stayed at home, preferring that his hands should not be imbrued in brothers' blood. Colonel Harrison could well point out to the St. Louis Convention that if this example of self-denial had been followed more generally by democrats in the North we should now have a different state of affairs at Washington. Furthermore, Mr. Wickham is a statesman of natural gifts in the way of beauty and eloquence. As it seems probable that the republicans will nominate Mr. Conkling, also a very handsome and an eloquent man, it will be necessary to have some one on the democratic ticket to neutralize this influence. We frankly say to Governor Tilden that he has no such qualification. The Governor, as the world knows, might now be the happy head of a family, and not a helpless old bachelor, but for his looks, which have been the drawback to his ambition. We want in the centennial year handsome ticket. The career of Mr. Wickham as Mayor convinces us that his field of usefulness and fame is outside of New York. We do not know one of our public men whom we should rather send to Washington than Mr. Wickham. What is more, if he will only stay in Washington we are willing to waive our objections to a third term. Wickham, in the chair of Colfax and Breckinridge, would be a social attraction in Washington. He would not only bring travel to that community, but go far toward reconciling the residents to their lot. More than all, this elevation would be a gratification to our State pride, which has been wounded by the manner in which the members of the Syracuse Convention, under the lead of Mr. Curtis-also, like Mr. Wickham, a handsome man, and our candidate for the democratic nomination for Lieuten-

ant Governor-attempted to slay Conkling. In the meantime, we second the nomination of Mr. Wickham for the Vice Presidency. Do not let the matter rest. Such nominations need to be worked up. We think the ladies of Sorosis should move in favor of the Mayor. The excellent ladies in charge of the Foundling Asylum, and of the most useful School for the Training of Nurses, should enter heartily into the work. We are authorized to say that Comptroller Green is pronounced in favor of the elevation of the Mayor to any position that will take him away from New York. The Honorable John Morrissey shares this enthusiasm. So there is no reason why the Mayor should not go to St. Louis with the support of the leading men and women-especially the women-of all parties and circles of the

Rapid Transit-Cheap Cabe.

The necessity of cheap cabs as another nethod of rapid transit in New York is attracting the attention of the people and the capitalists. A good deal is said on the subject, especially in reference to the cabmen themselves, which is far from just. There is no propriety in censuring the cabmen as a class who stand stubbornly in the way of this needed reform. There is no class of people in this community who deserve more credit than our cabmen and those who drive our public conveyances. Their life is hard, cold and dangerous. They must face the heats of summer and the colds of winter-for them is neither night nor day. They have responsibilities of the most delicate and important nature—for the animals they drive, for men and women and children who are taken by them into all places and sometimes at the most inconvenient hours. There is no class for whom we have a higher respect than the cabmen, and one reason for our support of the cheap cab idea is that in the end it must redound to the benefit of this meritorious class. The history of travel in England and France, where the cheap cab idea has been worked out to its proper development, is that, with the introduction of cabs, broughams, hansoms, and so on, the demand increased so much in proportion that more cabs became necessary, and the wages of those who drove them increased. Now, we have seen here, notwithstanding the opposition of the cabmen to any system like that in England, that the demand for swift and special transportation is so general that our cab service has increased largely in the past few years and increases from day to day. But, with many independent proprietors of cabs and carriages, there is sometimes a competition which might be avoided by the establishment of a company composed of leading capitalists, who would give us as a matter of public convenience a service like that in Paris. Such men as Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Stewart and others, all of whom have felt the difficulty under which we labor in this matter of cheap cabs, and how unfavorably our system compares with that in London and Paris, should take the matter up and form a company which will sition yesterday.

enable us to have cabs at a cheap rate of | The Result in Connecticut-Presidential

With cheap cabs for those who have to go special distances or who care for privacy and speed; with steam transit for the suburbs, enabling us to go from the City Hall to Westchester in a few minutes; with our street railways and omnibus system, we should be as well provided as Paris or London. We may then claim to be in a better sense than ever before a metropolitan city. But let us have cheap cabs, not only as an advantage to ourselves but, in time, sure advantage to the overworked cabmen also.

Navigation and Sea Buoys.

We print this morning at the head of our shipping news an announcement that will be read with interest by all who have business with the sea, and especially those who go out in ships. This notice requests the masters of vessels who trade along our coasts to send us a communication whenever they observe any variation or deviation in the position of the sea buoys placed by our government to mark the channels. We have an expensive and well organized service, with which no one finds any fault. It happens often when a buoy is displaced that much time elapses before the remedy is applied. Complaints go to idle clerks or are twisted up in red tape so that they are never reached. In the meantime the ships going in and out of the exposed channels are liable to disaster. As a remedy we propose to all shipping masters that when they observe any danger of accident they will send us a letter setting forth the number and location of the buoy thus displaced. We will print the letter, so that the department will have it brought to its attention. Our experience with all departments of this kind is that it only requires the attention of the heads to be called o secure the remedy. Therefore, if shipping masters will take the trouble to note any instance of the displacement of sea buoys in any of our channels or bays or coast lines, and will send word to the HEBALD without delay, we shall esteem it as a favor not only to ourselves but to the public and the marine service.

Our District Telegraph System.

When the American District Telegraph and Messenger Company was formed it met a general want and was received with much favor. It chiefly commended itself to the public because of the promptness and certainty of the service. This good beginning, however, has not been fully maintained, and we call attention to the fact that we may not lose the benefit of a very useful machinery. For some reason that promptness in the answer to a summons with which the company began its business is not always observed nowadays, and there is not the same certainty in the delivery of messages as before. Sometimes as much as half an hour expires before a messenger appears in answer to a summons, and we have been told of cases where the summons was not answered at all. The cause of this may be found in a general laxity which has been allowed to creep into the business of the company, in the negligence and culpability of the officers in charge or the messengers detailed for duty, or in the want of a sufficient force to perform the service; but whatever the cause, it must be equally hurtful and will soon result in impairing the usefulness of the company. Public confidence in machinery of this kind can only be maintained by prompt and certain service, and we trust these hints, which are kindly meant and intended as much for the good of the company as for the benefit of the public, will produce their proper effect in the right quarter. The system is excellent, and we do not wish to see it impaired by negligence or abuses of any kind.

The Herald's Weather Predictions. The sphere of usefulness of a great news-

paper should never be limited to the mere ecord of passing events. The past furnished its wholesome examples and precedents for our present guidance, but it is to the future that we all turn with anxiety and doubt. Those who can penetrate even to the smallest degree beyond the limits of the present and forewarn of coming events must be regarded as behefactors of their fellow men, because the forewarning suggests a forearming or timely precautions against the dangers to In its weather predictions the HERALD has been specially successful in giving notice of the approach of storms from the different points in the great West, where these meteors first make their appearance, and fairly divides the honors with "Old Probabilities" himself in this respect. The heavy rain storm which prevailed in New York during Monday and yesterday was predieted in the HEBALD of Sunday. Even the hour of its coming and the phenomena that preceded and accompanied it were faithfully described in our columns twentyfour hours in advance of the storm. This is but one instance of many in which the HERALD meteorological predictions have been verified in a remarkable degree. With regard to the effects of the rain storms on the different regions visited the Hebald predictions have been equally correct. We have forewarned of the danger ous inundations along the Mississippi and of the freshets in the Ohio and other rivers. Our readers will also remember the great cyclone which devastated Indianola and Galveston during last September. That destructive storm was first observed among the West Indian islands, and its probable track and effects were accurately predicted in the HERALD several days previous to its reaching the Texas coast. It is very satisfactory to know that the public is appreciating our successful efforts to lay before it every morning the fullest measure of information that human skill and energy can collect and present in a great daily journal. The HERALD stands alone and unrivalled in this respect, and its grand successes in every enterpris it undertakes but pave the way for still grander journalistic triumphs in the future. Our readers may be assured of getting in the HERALD the latest and most reliable in formation regarding the weather, which will of course include the earliest notice of coming changes.

THE BUOY off Tenth street, East River, was two hundred yards out of its proper poThe re-election of Governor Ingersoll, with

a falling off of about fifty-three per cent of his

last year's majority, has both a favorable and an unfavorable aspect for the democrats. Their success in holding the State gives them a reasonable hope of carrying it for their Presidential candidate in November: but, on the other hand, the curtailment of their majority is an indication that they can expect no addition to their strength in other States. The great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which they lost last year, will not be recovered, and the cutting down of Gov-ernor Tilden's majority of the previous year by more than seventy per cent is a day which cannot be repaired. The result in New Hampshire and Connecticut proves that the recent exposures in Washington do not strengthen the democratic party, or that, if they have any political effect, it is merely to put the brakes on a descent which might otherwise have been more rapid. The democrats have, indeed, gained some members of the Connecticut Legislature, owing to a concentration of effort on that branch of the canvass. They doubted whether they could elect the Governor by a popular majority, and hence made strenuous attempt to save the Legislature on which the choice of a Governor as well as a United States Senator might have devolved. Their nomination of David A. Wells for Congress in the Third district was a cheap bid for liberal republican support. Had the chances between the two parties been at all even in that district the democrate would not have thought of nominating Mr. Wells. His selection for a forlorn hope was a mere bait to catch the liberals, the result of the election having been what everybody foresaw it would be. All the tickets that could draw prizes were given to old democrats; and Mr. Wells was paid for his influence with an empty compliment.

Within the State itself the diminution of the democratic majority makes no practical difference, since the electoral votes of Connecticut will doubtless be given to the St. Louis candidate. As regards the rest of the country, the most hopeful view democrats can take in that they may barely hold their own in States not doubtful enough to be vigorously contested by the republicans. Conceding to the democratic party all the comfort they may derive from this expectation, we insert parallel lists of all the democratic and all the republican States, with the electoral votes of each, reserving New York out of

both lists, for reasons that seem sufficient:-DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Alabama. 10 Florida.

Arkansas. 6 Illinois.

Colorado. 3 Iowa.

California. 6 Kansas. New Jersey..... North Carolina... Oregon..... Tennessee..... Texas....

We have endeavored to make this list fair. and if there be one or two doubtful States on either side a new classification would be about as favorable to one party as to the other. Our purpose in preparing this table is to exhibit in an intelligible and convincing form the cardinal fact that neither party has any chance of success without the electoral votes of New York, the omitted State. To make this clear, it is only necessary to compare the foregoing table with the following

Whole number of electoral votes.....

York will turn the scale and decide the election. This State is, therefore, the Thermopylæ of the Presidential contest, and if either party fails to select its candidate with a view to his strength in New York it will make a fatal blunder. There is no likelihood of any considerable changes elsewhere, and New York is doubtful enough to demand strenuous efforts on both sides. The chief problem to be solved, both at Cincinnati and St Louis, is, What candidate has the best chance of carrying New York?

THE ARTICLES OF IMPRACEMENT against General Belknap, late Secretary of War, were presented in the Senate yesterday by the managers on the part of the House, and, as is usual in such cases, President Ferry announced that the Senate would take due order of the charges. We presume the ordinary practice will be followed, and that the Chief Justice will attend to-day and form the court of impeachment. There are no such preliminary questions to be decided as the right of the President of the Senate to a seat, as in the impeachment of a President, where a Senator may succeed to the Presidency of the United States by virtue of his office as President of the Senate; and the only thing to be done will be to administer the oaths and order the summons for the accused.

LINE AND STAFF. - We print another communication this morning on the question at issue between the line and staff officers of the navy from a correspondent who signs himself "A Friend of Peace." While he states the case strongly in favor of the line as against officers of assimilated rank, who sometimes claim actual precedence on acpeace by firmly demanding what is due to officers of the line. The question is one which is only worth fighting about because the demands of a few men commissioned to perform specific services are preposterous, and Congress ought to legislate so as to make the contest impossible.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK PROSECUTIONS. Police Justice Duffy yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Mr. Decker, one of the trustees of the Third Avenue Bank. against whom, with others, criminal charges have been made. The prosecution had virtually abandoned the proceedings against Mr. Decker, a thorough examination of the bank books having failed to show that he had any personal part in the gross frands perpetrated in the management of the bank or any knowledge of the true condition of its finances. Judge Duffy states these facts in